





# THE DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Thursday Morning, January 14, 1864.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than any other daily paper in the State, and double that of any other in Portland.

TERMS.—\$7.00 per year; if paid strictly in advance, a discount of \$1.00 will be made.

## Lights and Shadows at the Capitol.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13, 1864.  
The committees of the Legislature having been appointed, business begins to pour in, and in a few days the wheels will move with steadiness and desirable rapidity. To new members the first week of the session seems like a decidedly "slow coach," and it is not surprising that an expression should so extensively prevail among the veridical ones that legislation is not only a bore, but a business well adapted to that class of gentlemen known as respectable loafers. They do not always concede that business must be elaborated in the committee rooms, and parties there heard, or the old adage, that "haste makes waste," will receive new illustrations every week of the session.

One new and ambitious member—ambitious to make his mark in favor of reform and economy—yesterday offered an order in the House, which was adopted, suggesting that a fifty day's session should suffice to do up all the work and find the members, salary in pocket, wending their way homeward; but perhaps he was not aware that the expense to the State of a long session is but a trifle more than of a short one, as the members receive a specific salary instead of per diem compensation. To "hurry up the cakes" in fifty days would show a disposition on the part of the members to do a handsome thing for themselves, as for such a session the salary would be \$3 per day instead of \$2, as under the old regime. If this early attempt to secure a short session is not followed by one of more than ordinary length, it will be because the rule that has ordinarily obtained will not hold good in this instance.

To-day an important case is expected to come up before the committee of the House on elections. It is the Hollis and Waterboro' case. These are classic towns. It seems that by agreement the selection of the two towns were to meet in Hollis at a specified time, to count and compare the votes for Representative in the Legislature, and to give the proper credentials to the successful candidate. The selection of Hollis met pursuant to agreement, but neither the selection of the other town appeared, nor the returns of that town's vote. The result was, the Hollis selection, finding Henry A. Usher (Union) had a plurality of the votes before them, gave him the proper certificate to take his seat in the House. Within the time required by law notice was served upon him by Henry K. Bradbury, (Dem.), that he should contest the (Usher's) right to the seat. If I am correctly informed, Mr. Bradbury claims that his majority in Waterboro' was superior to Usher's in Hollis, thus giving him a majority of all the votes cast in the district, and entitling him to the seat. Allegations of fraud are made and denied in relation to the Waterboro' vote, but the whole thing will be heard and the facts sifted out by the committee, and no doubt justice will be done in the premises. I do not claim to know much of the merits of the case, and have briefly stated the points as I have heard them. The committee will know neither fear, favor nor affection, but do what is right in justice to the action of the towns interested, without regard to the political affiliations of the contending parties. It is one of the cases in which justice can afford to be blind to all subsidiary considerations, and to "do right though the heavens fall."

A somewhat complicated election difficulty is before the Senate—the Lincoln county case. The returns of votes as counted by the Governor and Council, showed that no one received a majority of all the votes cast. There were votes for Everett W. Stetson, for E. W. Stetson, and for Everett Stetson. There were also votes for Joseph E. Smith, for J. E. Smith, and for Joseph Smith. Counting all the Smith votes together, and all the Stetson votes together, and Mr. Stetson, the Union candidate, would be elected by a small majority. The Governor and Council had no right to so count them, and the result was no choice. It is now shown—I am told—that a mistake was made in the returns of Boothbay, and that the records of that town show, and the Clerk so testifies, that Joseph E. Smith received some forty votes more than were returned, which would elect him by from twenty to twenty-five majority. On the other hand, Mr. Stetson proposes to show that, in the town of Bristol, enough illegal votes were counted for Mr. Smith to throw him out, and thus leave Stetson elected by a clear majority. The Island of Muscongus lies off Bristol, but is not a part of that town; nor has it complied with the provision of law which would enable it to vote in the nearest town—if such a law actually exists, of which I have heard expressed some doubts. It is said by one of the parties that Muscongus has voted with Bristol from time almost immemorial, and that this is the first attempt to disfranchise her people. On the other hand, it is asserted that Muscongus has voted only when needed as a make-weight; that it has been one of the democratic arguments by which to decide and clinch difficult questions; that the people pay no taxes, and refuse to pay taxes because not legally holden to do so, and that in refusing to receive her vote the legislature will only check-mate political tricksters, but do no injustice to any honest man.

If Muscongus is thrown out it will seriously disturb the peaceful on which the Bristol member—Hon. Arnold Blaney—rests his seat, for he was elected by a large majority—less than five, I think—and the rejection of the Muscongus votes—all democratic—would create a disintegration beneath his chair, the consequences of which may be imagined. The whole matter will undergo thorough investigation, and I dare say substantial justice will triumph.

Yesterday, the weather being mild, the large field in front of the State House presented a lively and attractive scene. The 2d Maine Cavalry, about two-thirds of which are already mounted, were out for parade and drill, and numerous squads of Infantry were seen in the streets and on the field, giving to the town an air particularly martial.

The soldiers here, generally speaking, are a fine-looking set of men, and their behavior when off duty is creditable to their discipline, and shows that they know how to be gentlemen as well as soldiers.

You have already been informed that the cavalry regiment, Col. Woodman, and the two Infantry regiments, Cols. Deol and Fessenden, all veterans, have been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in Texas, with all practicable dispatch. The 7th Battery, now full, has been ordered to report at Washington. These are all the troops at the Capital, except one company of noble fellows, for Col. Baker's Mounted Dragoons at Washington.

Last evening a meeting was held in Mexican Hall in aid of the Freedmen on the Mississippi, over which Mayor Johnson presided. Notwithstanding notice was given in both houses of the Legislature, and members were urged to request to attend, the hall was quite thin and those who did attend were so afflicted with a kind of ill-manners much too common in all places, that the speakers were almost constantly interrupted by their leaving the hall, clambering down from the galleries with as little regard to the noise they were making as though they were retreating from a well managed rebel battery. A Rev. Mr. Hawkins of Massachusetts, spoke for an hour, but he was not very felicitous in his remarks. He was followed by Capt. Brinkerhoff, in one of the most effective, well arranged, and really eloquent off-hand addresses to which I have ever listened. He was enthusiastically cheered. Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, member of the House from Waterville, closed, and made an excellent speech.

Letter from the 15th Maine, in Texas.  
MATAGORDA, TEXAS, Dec. 25, 1863.  
To the Editor of the Press:  
I was about to wish you a "merry Christmas" but alas! long before this reaches you the "gobbling of the turkey, will have ceased in the land."

Still a few lines relative to the 15th Maine, may interest your readers, who, like the soldiers, love the "Press" for its noble, outspoken loyalty.

Here in the army, while such papers are eagerly read by the soldier until worn out, the Kennebec Courier and papers of that stripe which occasionally squirm their way into camp, are treated with marked contempt—kicked about in the dirt, or converted to uses not very complimentary to their publishers.

Soldiers in the army will read almost anything—tracts, old papers, magazines, missionary reports, semi-annual catalogues, old almanacs, advertisements of patent medicine—anything but northern treason, softly called conservatism. The soldiers are positive men, and to call them conservative, would insult them.

Hence the President's Message and Proclamation are received with great enthusiasm in the army; they are not a dissenting voice. But if I am not mistaken there will be howling among conservative politicians and churchmen in the North.

When I left Bath, I expected to join my regiment at New Orleans, but after a tedious passage of 38 days from New York, I found on my arrival, that the 15th and 13th Maine had gone to Texas. When I left New Orleans for Texas I expected to go to Brownsville on the Rio Grande, but was landed with some 800 troops on this island. Here I found the two regiments before named having arrived three days before me.

As the results of that expedition have reached you are now, I will only say, that the two Maine Regiments with some Western troops, landed at Brazos, and finding the Union forces in possession of Brownsville, they started in "light marching order" to come to this place, a distance of about two hundred miles, leaving the sick with tents and baggage at Brazos.

It was a severe march and the troops were carried from island to island along the coast by steamboats in attendance.

This island is about forty miles long, and landing at the lower end, our troops marched up about 35 miles to the Rebel Fort Esperanza, defended by ten large guns and 600 soldiers. The garrison spiked their cannon, blew up all they could of the fort and having boats, escaped.

The position is an important one, as it commands "pass Cavallo" the only entrance to Matagorda Bay and the mouth of Colorado river; a glance at the maps will show its importance. The place is being strengthened, the fort repaired, a new one built and troops are arriving daily. Maj. Gen. Washburn and Brig. Gen. Ransom, are in command. Our sick soldiers who were left at Brazos, have all been carried to N. Orleans, and Co. K, of the 15th Maine are still at Fort Livingston, La.

The islands that bound the coast of Texas, are long, narrow, sandy and but a few feet above the level of the sea. The channel between them is too shoal for any craft drawing more than six or eight feet, except at the "passes." Large herds of cattle and sheep are found on these islands and a few herdsmen who left when our troops came, leaving their flocks behind them, fortunately for us. But of all the God-forsaken places I ever saw, the coast of Texas is the most so in appearance. For hundreds of miles along these islands, not a house, a tree or a bush to be seen—one level of sand. The principal productions of this island are—red ants, fleas, horned toads, rattlesnakes, centipedes, sand bars and prickly pears.

And here I found my regiment, three days after the fort was taken, but what a situation! Not a tent in the regiment except one borrowed by Col. Dyer, for himself and staff into which I was hospitably received. But the soldiers had dug holes in the ground about four feet wide by seven feet long and two feet deep. Over this a roof was made of two rubber blankets in form of letter A and into these holes our men crawled for shelter; for though the weather here is warm as September in Maine, the dews are very heavy and the "norther" blow right through one's bones! Into these holes the men crawled, three in a hole, some shaking with chills and fever and some almost in a dying state.

And here week after week, these noble fellows have burrowed in the dirt and vermin, without a change of clothing—without cooking utensils or dishes, and bringing all the fresh water used, four miles in their canteens; and driving their horses every day the same distance to water; yet not a word of murmuring or complaining have I heard from them.

God bless them! they endure hardness as good soldiers; yet these are the men for whom public sympathy must not be shown, nor prayer offered on the Sabbath in the sanctuaries of the North, lest the Sabbath and sanctuary be profaned.

The Lord have mercy on such sanctioning hypocrisy! We feel a sort of respect for the daring bravery of an outspoken rebel! But for these northern sympathizers, with treason in the church, the caucus room or the rum shop, for most of them are equally at home in all) we cannot feel respect, and posterity has in store for them a record of shame that will make their children blush.

But I must close. Our troops are in possession of Indiana and you will hear more of "Bank's Expedition" soon: Our soldiers want to be moved. About one hundred of the regiment are sick at the hospitals and convalescent camps in N. Orleans.

The following have died in the regiment recently, at St. James Hospital New Orleans:  
I. C. Grover, Daniel Lyons, Daniel Kieve, I. Harrington, Thos. I. Davis, O. H. Hopkins, M. McKnight, David McKinney, G. W. Goss, M. C. Thach, R. Senborn.

The following died at Brazos:  
B. F. Coombs, Wm. Barrows, Chas. Carpenter, J. Kavan, J. Adlum, Wm. Holbrook, Wm. Rion, J. White, J. L. Colson.

Two have died here—E. O. Richards and L. B. Briggs.

Yours, &c.  
S. F. WETHERBEE,  
Chaplain 15th Me. Volunteers.

## Letter from the State Capital.

AUGUSTA, January 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:  
Colonel Dyer of the 15th regiment has sent a rebel battle flag, captured at Mustang Island, Texas, on the 11th of November by the 13th and 15th Maine regiments, to Ex-Governor Cobb, and he has handed it over to the present state authorities. The flag was wrapped up in three sheets of "Confederate States" military blanks, which were printed upon coarse, brittle, brown paper somewhat resembling that with which our grocers do up bundles of tea and other necessities. These blanks prove the utter strait to which the rebel authorities have been reduced in Stationary line, to say nothing of any other.

The three veteran regiments in camp here, two of infantry and one of cavalry have received orders from Washington to report, as soon as practicable to Major General Banks commanding the Department of the Gulf, and the veteran Battery is ordered to report to General Barry at Washington. The regiments will leave as soon as arrangements can be completed and will probably be assigned to General Banks' Texan expedition. The battery will probably be put into the camp of instruction at Camp Barry, D.C. Wherever they may go or to what duty be assigned, I am sure I but express the opinion of all who have seen them, they will prove an honor alike to themselves and the "Pine Tree State." They are composed of a very superior class of both officers and men and cannot, therefore, fail to prove efficient and valuable organizations in the service.

Your able and amiable correspondent "Spurwink" (whose acquaintance I have not yet had the pleasure of making) does Augusta and the State authorities of last year, injustice in his letter published in your issue of yesterday. I can assure him as well as your readers generally, that the "benefit of Kennebec farmers, wood-haulers, speculators, railroads and hotels," was no part of the plan in having the veteran regiments rendezvous here. The "powers" of last year were not one of them residents of Augusta or even of Kennebec county, and cannot therefore with any fairness, be accused of favoring Augusta to the detriment of Portland. Let us see if Portland, even during the past year, has not had her full share of military patronage. Where was the rendezvous of the 3000 men raised under the draft but in Portland? Where did and still do the recruits for old regiments rendezvous but in Portland? Yet Portland, not content with these, wants the veteran regiments there too, in addition. Is Portland all the place there is in the State, that she should claim to have everything there? Can she not see that she has her part, because she does not have the whole? There is no complaint from Penobscot county (which ever since the commencement of the war has raised more troops in proportion to her population than any other county in the State) because Bangor is not counted in at all in this matter. The truth is the veteran regiments were quartered here because all the military authorities of the State and general government were here, with whom intercourse was absolutely necessary several times every day, and also because Portland had all she was entitled to without them. The expense of telegraphing and official travel back and forth from here to Portland, had these regiments been rendezvoused there, would have vastly exceeded that of the soldiers' travel from here, which has been necessary either in fact or imagination. It is the interest of the service which ought to be and has been consulted in this matter in preference to the desires or whims of any set of officers or men or the demands of any locality.

Yours truly,  
HELTONS.

The following vessels have been built in Bangor District, during the past year, say:  
Dumfries, 141 tons; ship Nevada, 782 tons; ship F. Carver, 744 tons; bark Evening Star, 650 tons; bark James E. Brett, 532 tons; schr. Gen. Banks, 290 tons; schr. July Fourth, 169 tons.

A circular has been signed by the Union members of the Pennsylvania Senate and House of Representatives, endorsing the policy and general conduct of the Administration, and cordially recommending Abraham Lincoln as the proper person for the next President of the United States.

A poor woman residing in the northern boundary of Chicago, went into the city on the Saturday of the terrible storm to make some purchases, leaving her two boys at home. Late in the evening she was found senseless in the street, and apparently suffering from the effects of liquor. She was taken to her home in the morning where she found her two boys frozen to death, the youngest in a heap of snow.

The New Orleans Era says, at Little Rock, Arkansas, seven thousand men have come in since the occupation, five thousand of whom are now in the Federal army. The people are satisfied that slavery must go by the board, and are favorable to any instrumentality capable of bringing them under the protection of the Union government. In less than twelve months Arkansas, with a new constitution, will be in that honorable position.

A divorce case is now pending at New York which was brought on by a dispute about a wash bowl. One morning my lady refused to abate as usual in the common bowl of the room and rang for another. It came and her lord and master quietly smashed it. Tears and hard words proceeded from the lady, and her husband locked the door and insisted upon her using the unbroken bowl. She vowed no and he swore yes and finally he seized his unamiable wife and forcibly washed her face. He then went to his daily business and the wife went to a lawyer. The result is it is all a libel for divorce.

The number of clerks and other officials in the various departments at Washington is thus given in round numbers:—State department 50, treasury department 120, interior 450, navy 100, post office 120, agricultural department 30, commissioner of public buildings office 40, Senate 100, House 120, police 150, white house, courts, &c. 200. Add to these 8000 men employed by the quarter-master's department in that city, and at least 3000 more at the navy yard, arsenal, and on the work at the capital and other public buildings, and one can form an idea of the army of occupation paid by Uncle Sam.

The Round Table gives a very unattractive picture of the economy of that unflinchingly democratic city, New York, where Gov. Seymour received 30,000 majority, and where the *simon pure* democracy of Fernando Wood and James Brooks retains the ascendancy. "That we are going from bad to worse," says that paper, "is evident. Within ten years our taxes have risen from less than five millions to nearly fifteen millions; we have now three times the number of clerks, inspectors, and other minor officials required to serve the public purposes; we see the progression going on at a fearful rate without making an effort to stop it; we pay more for strictly local purposes in this city year 1864, than all the state governments and state legislatures in the Union cost in 1850; we pay almost two hundred dollars for each vote at the majority election—and yet the camel's back is not broken."

The Quarterly Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, will be held at Bath, commencing Friday Jan. 20th.

## ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

On the first page—Reply of Messieurs Agender de Gasparin Edouard Laboulaye Henri Martin, Augustin Cochin and other friends of America in France, to the Loyal National League of New York.

On the fourth page—To Our Departed, original; Paroling Corn.

Cleveland O., is talking about a big Sanitary fair.

Mrs. Douglas is still a clerk in the treasury department.

The sentence of death passed upon Obed Reynolds, of Freetown, Mass., has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Union sentiment in Eastern North Carolina is daily increasing. The 2d North Carolina regiment is filling up rapidly.

The St. Croix Herald states that Rev. Mr. Philbrook, of Calais, has nearly recovered from his recent long and severe sickness.

The metropolitan police force of New York has asked the legislature for an increase pay, and will undoubtedly get it. The patrolmen now get \$800.

A force of 1600 carpenters and railroad laborers are going from New York to Nashville, Tenn., to complete the railroad at Chattanooga.

The Times Washington special says the Republican members of Maine, Illinois and Indiana Legislatures will nominate Lincoln for the Presidency on the 22 inst.

The brewers of Cincinnati presented to the Sanitary Fair one hundred barrels of lager beer, but the committee refused to accept the donation. Each barrel was valued at \$9 making \$900 in all.

The receipts at the late Sagadahoc show and fair at Topsham, says the Brunswick Telegraph, were \$900 dollars. 103 gratuitous days' work have been done by the people on the half mile track.

The stock of wheat in store in Milwaukee on the 1st of January was 1,344,000 bushels, and the stock of oats 875,000 bushels. A year ago the stock of wheat on hand was 3,411,000 bushels.

There is a prospect of the salaries of collectors, surveyors and naval officers being reduced to \$6000 a year. Some of them now get from \$20,000 to \$50,000. That is where the money goes.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," has been traveling from one end of Great Britain to the other, and will immediately publish the result as "a walk from Land's End to John O'Groats," with notes by the way. This walk was 600 miles long.

The Massachusetts State Reform School has a nautical branch, from which last year, 62 boys were shipped in the naval service and 47 in the merchant service. The addition of similar departments to the Reform School of States would prove a national advantage.

A letter from East Tennessee says a move will be made for the organization of that section as a separate state. The policy should be well considered both in reference to its present and future results, before it is adopted.

Gibson, the English sculptor, for many years a resident at Rome, and acknowledged to be at the head of the English school, has long advocated the tinting of statues, after a manner which he maintains, in common with many of his school, was in vogue in the palmy days of Grecian art.

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## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Spring introduced an act to incorporate the Portland Glass Co. Also act to authorize the city of Portland to exempt the Portland Glass Company from taxation, which were referred.

It was ordered that that portion of the Governor's Message relating to capital punishment be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of seven on the part of the Senate and one on each county in the House.

Petition of the European and North American Railroad Co., for extension of charter, and asking for State aid, was referred.

A bill was reported changing the name of the Maine State Seminary to Bates College, and altering the charter of same, which was read and assigned.

Mr. Walker announced the death of his colleague, Hon. George A. Starr, Senator from Knox, and paid a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Stewart offered the customary resolutions which were unanimously adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.  
The act concerning the suspension of specie payments passed to be engrossed.

An order passed referring all petitions of a private nature presented after February 10th, to the next Legislature, provided the Senate concurs.

Various orders of inquiry were adopted and sundry petitions were presented and referred.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. George A. Starr.—Adjourned.

## United States Sanitary Commission.

SPECIAL AGENT, City Hall,  
Portland, Jan. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:  
The publications of the Commission have recently been spread, broadcast, before the people, and no comment is necessary. The special attention of those in whose hands they have been placed, is respectfully requested in their examination.

The Institution has outlived the most violent assaults that its enemies could hurl against it, and stands unscathed, acknowledged as the nation's great benefactor, and a monument of praise and glory to its founders and supporters. Its works are its most eloquent advocates.

It is, moreover, gratifying to its early and constant friends, to find among its present patrons and defenders (and those most zealous in its praise) many who were at first its most bitter enemies and assailants.

Contributions in money will be received and accepted by the undersigned, as heretofore; or they may be sent to the Treasurer, Geo. T. Strong, 68 Wall Street, New York.

Supplies in kind may be sent, as usual, through the established channels, or to the care of the Special Agent at Portland.

All persons wishing to keep themselves constantly informed of the doings of the Commission in its multifarious operations throughout the whole country, should send two dollars to the agent, and receive, for one year, the semi-monthly Bulletin, a treasury of most interesting and useful information.

W. H. HADLEY, Special Agent, &c.  
Will city papers please copy.

RESPECT FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Those who have become familiar with rebel-sympathizing English newspapers, know how ready they are to complain of the barbarous modes in which our war is carried on, and to assert that the Union soldiers do not show sufficient respect for the private property of the rebels.

It would be well for them to call to mind the enlightened modes in which their fathers prosecuted the war against the rebellious colonies when they employed as allies the Hessians to fight for mere plunder. The following item is the record, in his own language, of the winning of one of those employees of the British Government, in a plundering excursion near New York City. He says:

"We gained considerable booty, as well in money, silver watches, silver plates and spoons, as in all furniture, good clothes, blue English linen, silk stockings, gloves and cravats, and other costly silk stuff, satin and dry goods. My plunder, which I safely brought back with me, amounted to two silver watches, three silver buckles, a pair of woman's woolen stockings, a pair of man's mixed summer stockings, two shirts and four chemises of fine English linen, two fine table-cloths, one silver teapot, and one silver tea-spoon, five Spanish dollars and six York shillings in money. The rest, namely, eleven cils of fine linen, and over two dozen silk handkerchiefs, with six silver plates, and a silver goblet, all tied together in a bundle, I had to throw away and leave to the pursuing army, on account of the long and rapid march."

GEN. GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune does not believe that Gen. Grant has written a word about any attempted agitation in his favor for the Presidency. He says:

"I saw to-day a letter from the General written in the style of Roman simplicity, and exhibiting sound sense. He desires, he says, to break the army of the rebels, and for this end to more fully secure the confidence of the men whom he commands. He says he has had many honors and as much promotion as he could expect, or as his services deserve. There is not a line about the Presidency, or even the clamor with which some journals use his name, in connection therewith."

A friend of Gen. Grant says that when rallied recently about the persistent use of his name by the New York Herald for the Presidency, he said: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence). And if elected, I intend to have the side-walk fixed up between my house and the depot."

## THE FOREIGN BUSINESS OF BANGOR.—

We clip from the Bangor Whig the following statistics of the trade of that city with foreign ports during the year 1863, which are compiled from official records:

Number of Foreign Entries, 75  
Number of Foreign Clearances, 164  
Molasses, 533,224 gallons  
Sugar, 188,097 lbs.  
Said, 22,225 bushels.  
Schr. E. H. Perkins, 100 tons, New York.  
Total value of imports, \$101,963.43  
Amount of duties assessed, 49,441.43  
Total value of exports, 363,105.00

About twenty millions of long and short lumber was cleared from that District besides from eight to ten millions loaded there and cleared from ports down river. Among the lumber was about \$25,000 worth of fruit boxes shipped to Sicily.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dea. Alexander Drummond, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Bangor, died very suddenly of heart disease, on Tuesday last. The Whig says he arose as well as usual, apparently, and went to the Railroad Station at an early hour, for the purpose of attending the Congressional Conference at Oldtown (of which he was Moderator), and while at the ticket office fell into the arms of the bystanders, and died while being conveyed home, or in a few minutes afterward. He has before been subject to fainting spells from organic disease of the heart.

HORSE TRAINING.—Mr. D. Magner, the celebrated horse trainer will lecture on the favorite subject as follows:

At Bethel, Friday evening, 15th inst.  
Bridgton, Monday evening, 18th inst.  
Naples, Tuesday, 19th inst.  
Casco, Wednesday, 20th inst.

And he will be at each of those places on the date preceding the lecture. He will also be at Waterville Flat, on Monday, 18th inst. at 20th.

FOREIGN PORTS.  
At Havana 4th, brig Fanny Lincoln, Wooster, for Bangor, via Salem, N. Y.; schrs. S. D. Hart, Hart, Bath for New York; Francisco, Kibby, and Hamilton, Bangor for London; and Annetta, from London, for Bangor, via New York, N. Y.

At St. Croix, Dec 23, sch. Almer Mow, Townsend, for Bangor; West Wind, Gilman, for Philadelphia next day.

At St. John, N. B., sch. John A. Brown, for Bangor, via New York, N. Y.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. J. W. KELLEY, Associate Founder of the Analytical System of Medicine, and successor to his Father, the late Dr. J. C. Kelley, will be in attendance at 214 Congress street, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th of January. The sick are invited to call. Office advice free. Jan 14

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, and all Lung and Airway Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his life, can be obtained of H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, Me.

THE PATENT BELLE MONT SKIRT.  
A full assortment of this new style Skirt, at ALEXANDER'S Hosiery and Corset Depot, under Mechanics' Hall. dec19 d3m

GREAT DISCOVERY.—An adhesive preparation that will stick to anything. Furniture, Crochery Toys, and all articles of household use. Sold by J. W. Kelley, Druggist, Portland, Me.

WILLIAM H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, Me. It will adhere to anything. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as paste. It will adhere to any substance. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as paste. It will adhere to any substance. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as paste. It will adhere to any substance.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT.  
HILTON BROTHERS, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

Supplied in packages from 2 to 100 lbs., by CHAS. RICHARDSON & CO., 61 Broad Street, Boston, Sole Agents for New England for all Druggists, W. F. PHILLIPS, Agent for Portland. feb14

CAPT. ELIZABETH, July 1, 1862.  
SIR:—During my connection with the State Reform School, as a teacher, L. F. Atwood's Bitters were introduced there and used with marked success, particularly in Bilious affections.

Yours, &c.,  
A. P. HILLMAN.

HANOVER, Me., Oct. 1, 1863.  
Dear Sir:—I have used L. F. Atwood's Bitters for some time, and find them to be a most valuable medicine for Dyspepsia, but without effect. These Bitters are the only remedy that have ever relieved me of this distressing complaint. My neighbors have also been greatly benefited by the use of them.

JOEL HOW.  
Beware of Counterfeits and base imitations, none of which are signed "M. F. Atwood." As a safeguard against imposition, bears an EXTRA LABEL, containing H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, Me., sole General Agent.

For sale by respectable dealers in medicine generally. 151 Broadway N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troch.  
These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Croup, and all other affections of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.  
Will find it most beneficial in clearing the voice, for speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after a protracted exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affect which disturbs the organs of speech.



## MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

### Municipal Court—Jan. 13.

Sabrina Clancy, for drunkenness and disturbance was fined three dollars and costs. Committed.

John Rogers, on a search and seizure process was fined \$20 and costs. John thought it no use to contend, although he had destroyed most of the jars and bottles which would have been used against him. So he pleaded guilty and paid the fine imposed.

High Kelly was convicted of violating the Lord's day by keeping his shop open for traffic, and paid a fine of five dollars and costs. Evans & Putnam for the defense.

### Funeral of Mr. Pickering.

The funeral services over the body of the late Mr. Manthano Pickering took place at State street church yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded to excess. The school committee and teachers of the public schools were present, also the laity of the Park Street Grammar school, of which deceased had for a long time been Principal. These ladies were craped on the left arm as a token of respect for the memory of their late teacher.

The services were conducted by Rev. Geo. L. Walker, pastor of the church. The opening service was a voluntary on the organ by Professor Edwards. Then followed the beautiful chanting sung by the choir.

"Hear, Father, hear our prayer."

Rev. Mr. Walker then read selections from the Scriptures and made a beautiful address touching upon the melancholy circumstances which had brought so large an assemblage together, and alluding to the worth of the deceased as a citizen, a teacher, and above all, as a Christian. In the latter connection he mentioned some touching incidents of the last hours of the deceased, his faith, and his fearlessness of the King of terrors.

A fervent prayer for the family, connections and friends of the deceased, and for the community at large for the loss sustained, then followed. After which the choir sang the hymn

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me."

An opportunity was then afforded every one in the house to take a last look at the face of the departed, which was availed by almost all of the vast congregation.

The body was then borne to its last resting place on earth, the tomb of the deceased in Evergreen cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages containing the family and friends of the deceased.

Thus has passed from among us a man whose loss will be deeply felt and deplored in this community.

### Invitation of the Russian Fleet to Visit Portland.

On the 5th of October last our City Council passed the following order:

Ordered, That the Mayor, on behalf of the city government and the city of Portland, be, and he is, hereby directed to express to Admiral Lessofsky of the Russian Fleet, now lying at New York, the profound regard and friendship enjoyed by this city toward the Government of which he is the distinguished representative, and that the Mayor be further instructed to extend to Admiral Lessofsky and his officers an invitation to visit this city with his fleet, and partake of its hospitality.

A committee of the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Messer and Councilman Holden, visited New York and presented Admiral Lessofsky with an attested copy of the order, together with the following letter from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
Portland, Oct. 13, 1893.

To REAR ADMIRAL S. LESSOFFSKY,  
Commanding the Russian Fleet.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the City Council of this city, held Oct. 5, 1893, it was unanimously voted to extend the invitation to you to visit our city with your fleet.

The order as passed by the Council will be handed you by the committee of the Council, Messrs. Frederick G. Messer of the Board of Aldermen, and Hon. Charles Holden of the Council.

With the wish that you may find it convenient to accept the invitation, I am, with sentiments of the highest regard,

Respectfully yours,

JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

In answer to the invitation, the Admiral expressed to the committee the gratification it would afford him to visit Portland with his fleet, but, owing to circumstances not under his control, he could not give a definite answer then, though he hoped to be able to accept the invitation.

On Monday the Mayor received a letter from Admiral Lessofsky, of which the following is a copy:

The Honorable the Mayor of Portland:  
Sir:—The squadron under my command has the honor to acknowledge the invitation from the citizens of your city, tendering us their hospitality and invitation to come to their waters. My verbal answer has been such as to convey to the honorable members of the delegation the feelings of high appreciation of the honor offered us, and at the same time I informed them that our visit depended, unfortunately for us, from circumstances over which I could have no control.

Different reports that all our ships wanted more or less, detained me in New York much longer than I at first imagined. The delay was occasioned by scarcity of workmen, even in New York; large bodies of them being in earnest requisition by the Government for the support of the immense navy created in an incredibly short time. Finally we had our ships clear of the wharves, but at a period when a trip to the stormy North would be unjustified, if not commanded by actual duty.

I see, therefore, myself obliged to postpone my visit to the next Spring, while the winter months shall be devoted to a cruise in the Indian.

Be pleased, Sir, to consider in these lines the expression of high regard and consideration with which

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

REAR ADMIRAL S. LESSOFFSKY.

Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 6, 1894.

AID FOR FREEDMEN.—Portland has raised about \$1800 in cash and has forwarded 14 large cases and one barrel, and more is coming in. Brunswick has sent forward ten large cases, and has five more, and has raised \$100 in cash. Yarmouth has sent 12 cases and 6 barrels. Gorham one very large case, and other places have sent very handsome collections. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Bath, Lewiston, &c. The ladies are taking an active interest in the work, which is a guarantee of its success. Mr. Dudley went to Bangor Tuesday to visit the towns along the coast.

HARBOR COMMISSIONER.—Charles A. Stackpole, Esq., was appointed Harbor Commissioner for Portland in place of Jedediah Jewett, deceased. Having declined the appointment the Governor has nominated Hon. Jacob McLeellan for the vacancy.

M. C. M. A.—The members of this association are reminded of the adjourned stated meeting to this evening at 7 o'clock. A trustee will be elected to fill the vacancy in the board of Government.

PAINTINGS.—Go and see those fine pictures at Free Street Block, and secure one or more as this is the last chance you will have to purchase. They will be sold this morning at 10 to 12 o'clock without reserve.

Advertisements are requested to hand in their advertisements as far as possible, before one o'clock in the afternoon.

## THE TELEGRAPH

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